

VAN HOUTEN'S
PURE
SOLUBLE COCOA
BEST
AND
GOES FARTHEST.

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 17 1890.

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號七十月四英港香

PRICE 2 1/2 PER MONTH

SACCHARIN TABLETS.

SACCHARIN 300 times sweeter than sugar. One or two tiny Tablets of Saccharin added to a cup of tea, coffee, or cocoa, in lieu of many lumps of sugar will impart to it a sweet and delicate flavor. Saccharin Tablets are now being used on the Tables of many distinguished people as a delicacy, in preference to ordinary cane sugar, as they do not impair the aroma of the choicest tea or coffee. Specially adapted for persons suffering from Diabetes. Supplied by all Chemists in oval bottles (vinagrette style) 100 and 200 in each.

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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Are now showing a large and well selected

STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S

SUMMER UNDERWEAR & PANTS.

Suits and Wool Vests and Pants.

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A Large Assortment of

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Hongkong, 24th March, 1890.

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Brands all of which are excellent quality and

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The same being specially selected by our

London House, and brought through from the most

and purest sources, and bottled and

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Orders through Local Post or by Telegram

receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For full list and general use.)

Case. Per Doz.

A. Superior Old Blend, 12 1.10

B. Superior Old Blend, 12 1.10

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D. Superior Old Blend, 12 1.10

E. Superior Old Blend, 12 1.10

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G. Superior Old Blend, 12 1.10

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Turning to the exports, Tea of course shows a decline, which it will continue to do by year so long as it is hampered by a heavy export tax. The value last year was Tls. 23,200,000 as against Tls. 30,900,000 in 1888, Tls. 30,000,000 in 1887, and Tls. 33,900,000 in 1886. Silk, on the other hand, shows a large increase; the total value of a gain of 13 per cent. on the previous year. Mr. McKean proceeds—"Thus it is clear that in 1889 was lost over the short export of Tea was more than recouped in the large export of Silk, from the point of view of value. But though Silk and Tea together yield HK. Tls. 64,800,000, or 57 per cent. of a total of the value of all the Exports of China to Foreign countries, there are other products also which have asserted themselves in the markets of the world and are developing a trade of large proportions. One of these, Raw Cotton, which as recently as 1887 was thought to prosper with a total export of 69,000 piculs, valued at HK. Tls. 676,000, reached in 1889 a total of 504,000 piculs, valued at HK. Tls. 5,000,000—nearly all having gone to Japan to supply the mills there. I am indebted to the Shanghai Commissioner's Report for the information that 10,000 piculs also were shipped to Liverpool; and it has to be borne in mind that great as the export was it would have been even greater if the crop of 1889 had had an ordinary autumn and had escaped the 40 days of continuous rain, which, beginning on the 17th September, spread havoc over the Cotton-growing provinces from east to west at the time when dry weather was to be expected and was nearly indispensable for the ripening and ingathering of the most promising crop of late years. The export of Sugar, too, valued at HK. Tls. 2,700,000, largely sought a market in Japan, but some also went to Europe. Trade in Wool, both Sheep's and Camel's, has grown considerably of recent years, from 4,600 piculs in 1889 to 49,000 piculs in 1888 and to 102,000 piculs in 1889. Even Tobacco pushes its way, since from 10,000 piculs in 1880, it mounted up to 24,000 piculs in 1888, and in 1889 reached a total of 69,570 piculs. In short, if the Tea from China has been beaten back from its old commanding position in the markets of the world, it is abundantly clear that for this warfare the resources of the soil and the ability of the people of China have many other products ready to fill the gap thus made in the ranks of her industrial commodities." But even though there be 10 per cent. at Shanghai, for Northern and Central China; by 1,548 piculs, or over 8

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Five articles under the heading of "Sundries" are specially referred to, namely, coal, raw cotton, kerosene oil, matches, and rice. Of these Mr. McKean considers that "one only, kerosene oil, is an unequalled import of annually increasing quantity and benefit," an opinion which, correct as it is, is not shared by all the Chinese Authorities, who consider the benefit more than counterbalanced by the increased risk of fire kerosene brings with it. The import rose from 16,613,000 gallons in 1888 to 20,555,413 gallons in 1889, the demand being stimulated by the failure of the groundnut crops in Hainan, kerosene taking the place of groundnut oil as an illuminant. Matches, valued at Tls. 1,232,925, came in great part from Japan, "whether the main source of supply has moved from Europe—in time to move probably into China herself." The other three items, coal, raw cotton, and rice, came to satisfy a demand which, says Mr. McKean, "in this land, abounding in them, cannot in the nature of things last long."

He considers the time is no longer far ahead when Chinese coal will, out of its matchless stores, meet all and more than all the home demand—a prediction which it is to be hoped will be fulfilled. Foreign raw cotton was imported to the extent of 113,500 piculs, almost exclusively into the Canton province, while Chinese cotton was exported to the extent of 504,413 piculs. The imported cotton, Mr. McKean anticipates will in time succumb to the native article, concerning rice Mr. McKean says—"Foreign rice entered China almost entirely through the Kowloon Customs, to take the place of this 1888 harvests destroyed by floods. These payments for food, which amounted to HK. Tls. 9,000,000 in 1888 and HK. Tls. 5,000,000 in 1889, should cease largely with the abatement of the consequences of nearly concurrent calamities of floods and drought, which in the two years just passed belied places so far apart and generally so mutually helpful as the north, the centre, and the south of this empire."

Turning to the exports, Tea of course shows a decline, which it will continue to do by year so long as it is hampered by a heavy export tax. The value last year was Tls. 23,200,000 as against Tls. 30,900,000 in 1888, Tls. 30,000,000 in 1887, and Tls. 33,900,000 in 1886. Silk, on the other hand, shows a large increase; the total value of a gain of 13 per cent. on the previous year. Mr. McKean proceeds—"Thus it is clear that in 1889 was lost over the short export of Tea was more than recouped in the large export of Silk, from the point of view of value. But though Silk and Tea together yield HK. Tls. 64,800,000, or 57 per cent. of a total of the value of all the Exports of China to Foreign countries, there are other products also which have asserted themselves in the markets of the world and are developing a trade of large proportions. One of these, Raw Cotton, which as recently as 1887 was thought to prosper with a total export of 69,000 piculs, valued at HK. Tls. 676,000, reached in 1889 a total of 504,000 piculs, valued at HK. Tls. 5,000,000—nearly all having gone to Japan to supply the mills there. I am indebted to the Shanghai Commissioner's Report for the information that 10,000 piculs also were shipped to Liverpool; and it has to be borne in mind that great as the export was it would have been even greater if the crop of 1889 had had an ordinary autumn and had escaped the 40 days of continuous rain, which, beginning on the 17th September, spread havoc over the Cotton-growing provinces from east to west at the time when dry weather was to be expected and was nearly indispensable for the ripening and ingathering of the most promising crop of late years. The export of Sugar, too, valued at HK. Tls. 2,700,000, largely sought a market in Japan, but some also went to Europe. Trade in Wool, both Sheep's and Camel's, has grown considerably of recent years, from 4,600 piculs in 1889 to 49,000 piculs in 1888 and to 102,000 piculs in 1889. Even Tobacco pushes its way, since from 10,000 piculs in 1880, it mounted up to 24,000 piculs in 1888, and in 1889 reached a total of 69,570 piculs. In short, if the Tea from China has been beaten back from its old commanding position in the markets of the world, it is abundantly clear that for this warfare the resources of the soil and the ability of the people of China have many other products ready to fill the gap thus made in the ranks of her industrial commodities." But even though there be 10 per cent. at Shanghai, for Northern and Central China; by 1,548 piculs, or over 8

per cent. at the Fuhkien and Formosan ports; and by 1,074 piculs, or 4 per cent. at the six Kwangtung ports. The result is due most probably to the increased use of native opium, which supplanted foreign opium being cheaper at a time when general impoverishment arising out of ruined harvests reduced in nearly every seaboard province the spending power of the masses. Cotton goods decreased: Shirtings, by 330,000 pieces, or 6 per cent.; T-cloths, by 763,000 pieces, or 29 per cent.; Drills, by 197,000 pieces, or 18 per cent.; Jeans, by 9,000 pieces, or 7 per cent.; Shootings, by 1,314,000 pieces, or 50 per cent.; Chintzes and Prints, by 215,000 pieces, or 39 per cent.; Twills, by 116,000 pieces, or 68 per cent.; Cottons, by 672,000 pieces, or 78 per cent.; and Cotton Yarn, by 4,911 piculs, or nearly 1 per cent.; a backward movement in a trade which had grown from 108,000 piculs in 1878 to 688,000 piculs in 1888. Of Woollen Goods, which do not count for much in the aggregate of China's Imports, Cambrics improved by 32,000 pieces, equal to 50 per cent.; while Laceings retrograded by 45,000 pieces, or 91 per cent.; Spanish Stripes, by 19,000 pieces, or 29 per cent.; and Broad, Medium, Habit, and Russian Cloth, by 21,000 pieces, or 48 per cent.; Long Ellis just holding their own. Under Metals, from 1,255,000 piculs in 1888 to 1,115,000 piculs in 1889, a fall of 13 per cent.; Tin from 77,000 piculs to 64,000 piculs, a fall of 17 per cent.; Steel, from 50,500 piculs to 68,300 piculs, a fall of 22 per cent.; and Spelter from

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

THE COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1870.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 400,000
RESERVE FUND 750,000
CLAIMS PAID 759,000
BONUSES PAID 430,000
RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF
PREMIA.

GEO. L. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1890. [1890]

**GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO. [1878]
HONGKONG, 1st July 1889.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

As Agents of the above Company we are
prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at
Current rates.

RUSSELL & CO. [1890]
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1890.

**SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE £210,000.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES of
favourable terms.
Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the best Offices.

GEORGE R. JEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
8, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [1890]

**THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. [1890]
Hongkong, 6th November, 1889.

**THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the
extent of \$100,000, on first-class risks at our
current rates.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co. [1890]
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889.

**ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF
LONDON.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [1890]

**TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

SCHENKSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1890]

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO. [1878]
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against
FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LA PAIR & Co.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887.

NOTICE.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, Agent for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1887.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO-
MANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SARO, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. TOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LEE CHOW Esq. HO HO CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World
payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to
Contributors of Business, whether they
Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & O. steamer *Bayly*, with the Amer-
ican mail of the 22nd March, left Yokoh-
ama on the 12th, and is due here on the 18th inst.

The C. P. steamer *Albatross*, with the Can-
adian mail, left Shanghai for Hongkong on
12th inst.

The C. P. steamer *Parthia*, with the Cana-
dian mail, left Vancouver on the 11th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The N. D. L. steamer *Bayern*, with
German mail of the 18th March, left Sige-
burg on the 13th, and is due here on the 18th inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Jaen* left Singa-
pore on the 10th, and is due here on the
instant.

The Union Line steamer *Excels* left Ringe-
n on the 12th, and is due here on the 18th inst.

The C. M. S. steamer *Chingis* left Singa-
pore on the 14th, and is due here on or about the
instant.

The F. & O. Company's steamer *Chiochi* left Singa-
pore on the 14th and is due on the 20th inst.

The Union Line steamer *Northern* left
Singapore for this port on the 15th inst. and
on the 21st inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
For Saigon.—Per *Moray*, to-day, the
inst., at 3.30 p.m.
For Yokohama and San Francisco—
China, to-day, the 17th inst., at 6.30 p.m.
For Saigon and Palembang, to-day,
the 17th inst., at 3.30 p.m.
For Shanghai.—Per *Pagoda*, to-day, the
inst., at 3.30 p.m.
For Saigon, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per
women, to-day, the 17th inst., at 5.00 p.m.
For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay—
Orion, to-morrow, the 18th inst., at 11.30 a.m.
For Straits and London.—Per *Eric*, to-
morrow, the 18th inst., at 10.00 p.m.
For Sandakan, Port Darwin, Thunders-

